

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4011.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

日三十月四年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Lombard Street, E.C. 4, Old Jewry, E.C. 4, Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILSON, 100, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 28TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 2,000,000 Sterling.  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON BRANCH.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.  
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

### HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.  
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. MAYER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.  
Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

#### ON SALE.

THE

### CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference, BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEW.

Price \$3.

Shanghai, KILBY & Co.  
Hongkong, " CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## For Sale.

Mr. J. & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzel" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong, SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## FOR SALE.

In One Lot, or in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and LAND belonging to the BIEN HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c.  
Machines for Adjusting and Fitting, Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, &c., &c.  
One Gas Machine.  
One Steam-Engine.  
Spare Materials, Iron and Copper Pipes of various dimensions, &c., &c.  
One Tug Boat, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.

One Steam Launch.  
Fifteen large native Cargo Boats, in good order.

The Land and Buildings of the Estate, situated on the River.

The Estate of Lacan Bienhoa Province, comprising an area of about 800 Hectares, mostly cultivated.

Apply to

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.

April 25, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 18 years in this port as Ships' Comproadors and Stevedores, has always on hand

## FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 35 cents per ton.  
Second " " " " " " " "  
Blue Stone Ballast, " " " " " "  
Stone Ballast, " " " " " "  
Coolies for discharge, " 6 " "  
Rice, " " " " " "  
Coolies for discharge, " 7 " "  
ing General Cargo, " " " "

## Also.

Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES, Paints, Oil, &c., &c. can be had at more moderate rates for Shipmasters than anywhere else at this port. If any Shipmaster require my services, they will please hold No. 8 Flag on the main mast, or apply to No. 67, Praya West (between the Canton Steamers' Wharves).

## AH YON,

Ships' Comproadors and Stevedores.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

## Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c. Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee. All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

### THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

### AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPROADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 67, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

### F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China, F. FRIL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany.)

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee, under Bill of Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell, on

### MONDAY,

the 8th May, 1876, at Noon,—

The Whole of the Stock-in-trade, Shop Fittings, Machinery, Carpenter's, Engineer's, and Blacksmith's Tools, Household Furniture, &c., &c., of or belonging to B. R. STANFORD, Shipwright, &c., on the Premises at Spring Gardens.

Further particulars will be shortly announced.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1876.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 9th May, 1876, at 2 p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Sundry New English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising English-made Drawing-room Suites, Walnut Tables, Mahogany Loo Table, Toilet Tables with Glasses, Mahogany Marble-top Tables and Wash-stands, Vienna-made Chairs, Arm Chairs, and Couches, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Chest of Drawers, Chimney Glasses, Engravings, &c., &c.

## Also.

One HARMONIUM.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

### J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, on

### THURSDAY,

the 11th Instant, at Noon, at his Office, Marine House, Queen's Road,—

The wrecked Steamer "KWANGTUNG," now lying on shore on the South-East end of the Island of Ocksea.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7, payable on the fall of the hammer, and the wreck to be at purchaser's risk from that time.

### W. KERFOOT HUGHES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. (Taking Cargo at through rates for TAIWANFOO and TAMSUI.) The Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain FURCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

Cargo for Taiwanfoo and Tamsui will be forwarded from Amoy per S.S. Hailong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 4, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SINGAPORE,"

Captain J. H. PEARCE, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT.) Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "ANCHISES" will be despatched on or about the 8th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "NORDBEN," Captain JENSEN, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 4, 1876.

### FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "LEONOR," Captain ABRAHAM, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

### FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

The Russian Steamship "TCHIHATCHOFF," Captain SAFONOFF, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1876.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship, "POLGA,"

Captain NOMBRETT, which left YOKOHAMA on the 19th Instant, for this Port, will take Cargo hence to Marseilles at reduced rates, if sufficient inducement be given.

For Freight, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

### FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer "BOESQON," Captain LIZARRA, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Barque "MARQUIS OF ARGYLE," Captain McKENZIE, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "CHANNEL QUEEN," Captain LEUFSTADT, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "MARGARITE,"

JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "JONATHAN CHASE," CRUTCH, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "CHARTER OAK," SMITH, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

### FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The British Bark "CORINNE," GORMAN, Master, of 385 Tons Register.

Apply to WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The A 1 British Clipper Bark "OTAGO," to any part of the World.

Apply to CAPTAIN ON BOARD.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

### Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AYA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Gange," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from THURSDAY, the 4th Instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-morrow, the 3rd Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 9th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "Tibre" from Calcutta are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Boats and landed at the Company's Godowns. In both cases it will lie at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery shortly after her arrival.

The above Steamer left Singapore on Saturday, 1st April, for this port.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

### BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL,

FROM LONDON.



## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 9 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various Lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers to Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. je1

## For Sale.

## BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY CO., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 6 lbs.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876. my8

## FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. REITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. REITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.

1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.

1 Set Single HARNESS.

Apply to L. MALLORY,

No. 2, St. John's Place.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Half, \$8 " (2 " )

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Southon WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

For Sale by HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1875. tl

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

## Insurances.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks in all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1875.

## Insurances.

## THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

## THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MacG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The Store and Premises, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs DUBOIS & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No 1, Wyndham Street.

(Also with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr SCOTT.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 59, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

DAVID BASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

## Intimations.

## Now Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV, No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.

The Folk-lore of China.

Prose: The Cleopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign Intercourse with China.

One Page from Chao Foo-tze.

The Expedition of the Mongols Against Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-Necked Tree.

Phallic Worship.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.

Publications of the Hongkong Corresponding Committee of the Relig. Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committees.

Chinese Wells.

Chinese Broom-Loading Gun.

History of the Maritime Provinces.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

## Intimations.

## THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

Note.—By the Company's Act of Incorporation it is provided that, in the event of the shareholders of the Company, of 10 per cent. per annum, on the residue of Profits will be divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business/profits have been made during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character for the second 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 29, 1874.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTTER-SPON, late of Hongkong, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTTERSPON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has not had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BRERETON,

Solicitor.

29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Complete Set of Vol. I.

Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Vol. II.

One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 8 Children to England. Terms, a free Passage.

Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C."

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

## PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VALUABLE MEANS FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

THE following Rates will be charged until notice:—

including Dockage, Shortage, Wharfage, Tar and Oakum, and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 per ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to

W. B. SPRAIT & Co.,

9, Praya East.

Hongkong, April 20, 1876



## Intimations.

**OAKKEYS**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE  
 CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
 LEATHER, KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH, AND TINS,  
 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKKEYS**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
 PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
 THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
 SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKKEYS**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
 (NON-MERCURIAL)  
 FOR CLEANING IN POLISHED SILVER, ELECTRO-  
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKKEYS**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE  
 BOARDS, KNIFE POLISH, AND ALL KINDS OF  
 CUTLERY. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160

page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,

sent post free, containing full particulars

as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of

every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,

Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,

Jewellery, &amp;c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing

and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,

Musical Instruments,

Furniture,

Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements,

Outfitters,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Furniture,

Books,

Toys, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanderer" and the

"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City

of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-

mission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheat-

ley &amp; Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the

Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to

accompany orders and balances drawn for

at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in

weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20

in value, are conveyed from London to any

Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform

charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and

Regimental Messes.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,

Paternoster Row, London.

19th/76 1w 52t 19th/77

Unparalleled Success of

**Goodall's World-Renowned**

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.****YORKSHIRE RELISH.****GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.****YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

The most delicious Sauce in the

World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce

makes the plainest viands pal-

atable, and the daintiest dishes

more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish,

&amp;c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,

Ollman, &amp;c. Prepared by

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**

Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. NOLLEY, Hongkong.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**

The best, cheapest and most

agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for

Indigestion, General Debility,

Loss of Appetite, &amp;c. Restores

delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold

by Chemists, Grocers, &amp;c. Prepared by

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**

Leeds, England.

12th/76 1w 52t 12th/77

## Intimations.

**PERFUMERY.**  
**J. & E. Atkinson's**  
 ESSENCE WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET  
 —and STEPHANOTIS, BAU DE  
 COLOGNE—LAVENDER  
 WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
 CORDOVA, LIMA.  
 Sold by all first class dealers throughout  
 the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
 24, Old Bond-street, London.  
 The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
 —"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"  
 printed in seven colours.  
 16ap76.

## Best Food for Infants,

supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT

in the most digestible and convenient form.

**SAVORY & MOORE,**

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

and all Chemists and Storekeepers through-

out the World.  
 26jun75

## BEST SEEDS

ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

**SUTTON & SONS**

VEGETABLE SEEDS BEST

FLOWER SEEDS QUALITY

FARM SEEDS ONLY.

GRASS SEEDS ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND

PRICED LISTS POST FREE

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

NO AGENTS.

SUTTON &amp; SONS THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN

READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Messrs. Sutton's Catalogues may

be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1m 12t 4mr77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural

laws which govern the operations of diges-

tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-

plication of the properties of well-selected

cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast

tables with a delicately flavoured beverage

which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

It is by the judicious use of such

articles of diet that a constitution may be

gradually built up until strong enough to

resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds

of subtle maladies are floating around us

ready to attack wherever there is a weak

point. We may escape many a fatal shaft

by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure

blood and a properly nourished frame."—

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in 1/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. packets and tins

(not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

**James Epps & Co.,**

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Fledgely,

Works: Keston Road and Camden

Town, London.  
 6my76 1w 52t 6my77

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &amp;c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S****CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physician of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

scribe it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the secre-

tions of the body, without creating any of

those unpleasant results attending the use

of opium. Old and young may take it all

hours and times when requisite. Thou-

sands of persons testify to its marvellous

good effects and wonderful cures, while

medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively, using it in great quantities in the

following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently

useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Ery-

thema, &amp;c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-

cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.

Davenport that he had received informa-

tion to the effect that the only remedy of

any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-

tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne

is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,

Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly

owe my restoration to health, after eighteen

months' severe suffering, and when other

remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents—

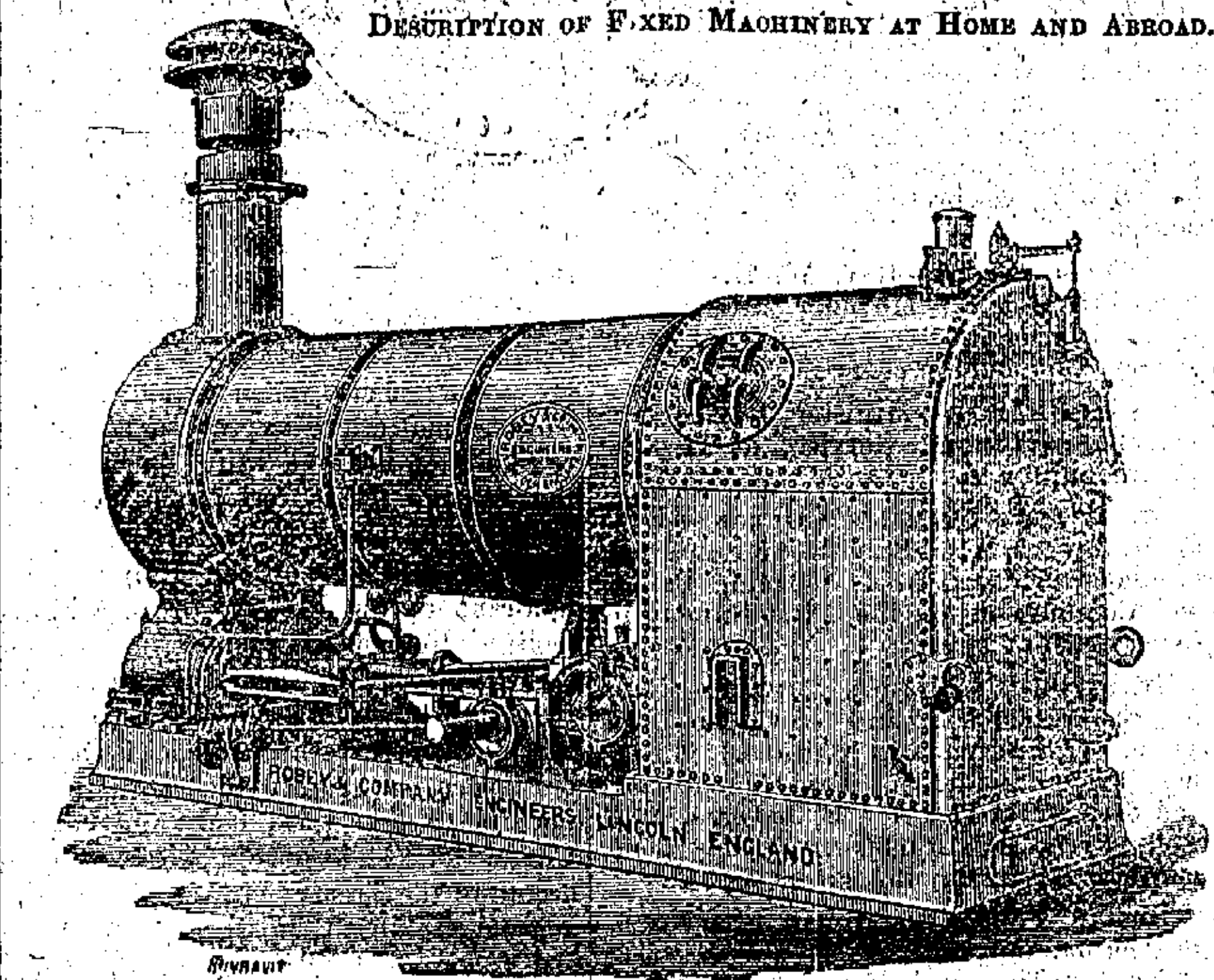
Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON &amp; Co.

Shanghai, Messrs. WATSON CLARKE &amp; Co.

11mr76 1w 26t 11mr77

## Intimations.

**ROBEY & CO.'S**  
 NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER  
 COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR-MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL  
 DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.

SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.

EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.

GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

**ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,**

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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## For Sale.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN.

Ice Depot, Duddell Street, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

## NOTICE.

## TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.

Tudor Ice House, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. tf.

## J. &amp; E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery.

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

## EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872. Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

## ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Tirolo, Magnolia, Jasmine, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

## ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

## ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GINGERBREAD CREAM, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

22av75 13c No.2

## CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

## Pancreatic Emulsion

## AND

## Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

20may75 1

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "LEONOR,"

Captain ARANGUREN, will be

despatched for the above Port on

MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876. my8

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain BURNIE, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant,

at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876. my10

## FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 L. 11 German Barque

"H. J. JENSEN,"

RAMMUSSE, Master, will load

for the above Port, and will

have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

BERTHOVEN, German barque, Captain R.

Hofe, — Melchers & Co.

ALMA, German barque, Capt. Lehtmyer.

— Melchers & Co.

LEMM, British barque, Captain John

Isokoy, — Broadbear, Anthony & Co.

TABLER, German brig, Capt. Kaestner.

— Melchers & Co.

ORAGO, British barque, Capt. F. Madden.

— Kwantung, at Mr. W. Ketfoot Hughes' office.

FRIDAY, May 12:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs

Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, May 15:—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, June 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer *Oceanic* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 6, *Lombardy*, Brit. steamer, 1726, E. M. Gillson, Bombay April 18, Galle 23, Penang 23, and Singapore 30, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 6, *Leonor*, Spanish steamer, 408, V. Aranguren, Takao May 4, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

May 6, *Douglas*, British steamer, 864, Burnie, Fochow May 3, Amoy 4, Swatow 5, General.—D. LAFRAIK & Co.

May 6, *Jeddah*, British steamer, 994, J. L. Clark, Singapore April 23, and Saigon May 1, Mide.—GEN ORSONO HONG.

## DEPARTURES.

May 6, *Gualior*, for Europe, &c.

6, *Stud Amsterdam*, for Hankow.

6, *Noria*, for Swatow.

6, *Peronia*, for Saigon.

6, H.M.S. *Juno*, for cruise.

## CLEARED.

*Yesso*, for Swatow &c.

*Blue Bell*, for Singapore.

*Dora*, for Saal.

*Ocean Chief*, for Bangkok.

*Pernambuco*, for Saigon.

*Tartar*, for Whampoa.

*Beethoven*, for Newchwang.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Lombardy*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Captain G. Watson, J. N. Messrs J. Silverlock, E. Philips, J. Wilson, Mellich, J. Freeth, J. Sampson, Robinson, G. Oliver, and J. Long; from Venice, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam; from Bombay, Messrs Duntz, Mearall, Mahomed, Peer Mahomed and Franje; from Cowsjee, from Galle, Mrs. Spencer; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Masen. Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert, Rev. Dr. Field, Miss Field, and 45 Chinese. For Shanghai: from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, two children and European female servant, and Mr. W. Hurst; from Brindisi, Mr. R. Smith. For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mrs. Ramsey and three children, Miss Tatham, and Mr. W. Taylor.

Per *Leonor*, 330 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, 52 Chinese.

Per *Jeddah*, 8 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Noria*, 22 Chinese.

Per *Peronia*, 16 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Leonor* reports: light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports: light breeze and fine weather throughout, in Fochow; Europe. In Amoy; *Fintshire*, *Agamemnon* and *Carlebrook*. In Swatow; *Despona* and *Fochow*.

The British steamer *Jeddah* reports: left Singapore on 23rd ultimo at 6 p.m., experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Saigon, which we reached on the 26th ulto, at 10 p.m. Left again on Monday at 9 a.m., in the river passed the British ship *Fountain*, bound up, and a French transport; off Cape Padaran on the 2nd passed a schooner-rigged steamer bound South, on the 3rd spoke *Siam* ship *Young State*, from Bangkok to Hongkong. To Cape Varella experienced light variable winds and fine weather, thence to port fresh N.E. and E. winds with dull overcast weather and frequent squalls of wind and rain. Arrived at 8.30 a.m. this morning. *Stra. Asia* and *Duna* arrived at Saigon on the 31st ulto, and *Montgomeryshire* was to leave for Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—

Per *YESSO*, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th instant, instead of as previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per *MALACCA*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *LOMBARDY*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th instant. Late Letters from 5.10 to 5.30 p.m.

For COOKTOWN, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.—

Per *SINGAPORE*, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 8th May, instead of as previously notified.

Mails will also be made up for all parts of East Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

For MANILA.—

Per *LEONOR*, at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *THINGVALLA*, at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per *NORDEN*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *RAJANATTIANUHA*, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 9:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Goods per *24* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

WEDNESDAY, May 10:—

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

2 p.m.—*Norden* leaves for Singapore and London.

THURSDAY, May 11:—

Noon.—Sale of the wreck of the Steamer *Kwantung*, at Mr. W. Ketfoot Hughes' office.

FRIDAY, May 12:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, May 15:—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, June 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer *Oceanic* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 5 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. Peter's Shamen's Church.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 6 P.M. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Wellingborough Street. Very Reverend G. Burghill, M.A. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. Francis Xavier's Chapel, Spring Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 6, Benediction.

Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point.—Rev. B. Vignano. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Yesso* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—*Singapore* leaves for Cooktown, Brisbane and Sydney.

4 p.m.—*Leonor* leaves for Manila (direct.)

*Anchises* leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

## Auctions.

Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade and Household Furniture, of Mr. B. R. Stanford, Shipwright, at Spring Gardens.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the *China Mail* has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour. Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captains and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the *Mail* amongst the shipping in port; and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

## BIRTH.

On the 26th March, at Forest-hill, the Wife of SAMUEL HARTLEY CHESHIRE, of a Son.

## DEATH.

On the 26th March, at Mentone, JANE ABRAHAM HOBSON, beloved and only Daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Hobson, formerly Medical Missionary in China, aged 31.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

THE memorial of the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen very clearly shows that an official who should be one of the best educated and most enlightened men in China could not compete in point of general knowledge and common sense with a village school-boy in England. It is most deeply to be regretted that an official holding the position of Literary Chancellor of a province in the Middle Kingdom as large, probably, as Great Britain, should display such deplorable ignorance, pride, and conceit, as is evidenced in this precious document. The writer is a functionary ranking with the Governor General and Tartar Commander; he is specially appointed by the Emperor, and his duties are to supervise the studies of the candidates for office in his province, and to confer degrees. Under these circumstances, when it is considered that the appointment of all officers in China is theoretically, at all events, founded on literary merit, too much importance cannot be attached to foreigner's desire of seeing the nation advanced to the knowledge, attainments, and largeness of ideas of the Literary Chancellors in the Empire; and when we

see one of them deliberately inditing such a memorial as this, only deep sorrow can be felt for the man, and for the country in which he exercises so much influence. So long as officials of this kind have the control of affairs in China, it is useless to expect the nation to move in the direction of enlightenment and civilization. If the memorial had been written by a Tartar General, or any other official whose duty is rather in the field than in the school, it would not have been a matter of so much surprise, but such a lucubration coming from one of the chief officials in the Kingdom, who is specially charged with the training of students for official posts, can only be viewed with profound astonishment by those who are not sufficiently well acquainted with Chinese matters to expect such things.

The man is also a wilful perverter of the truth. It is too much even for residents in China to believe that a Literary Chancellor of the Empire is so ignorant of its history, or of Chinese feeling towards foreigners, as not to make a treaty with us out of the "vast benevolence of his Government," and that all our successes against the Chinese were not due to mere good luck; and yet this Chancellor "sighs to think" that on these accounts the Treaty with us now exists, and the Chinese troops were defeated by the foreigners! Passing on, the Chancellor expresses a hope that his Government will take advantage of the opportunity of the hearts of the people being inflamed against the "barbarians" to send official circulars in all directions, informing every one of the evil propensities of the foreigners, so that the indignation of all may be aroused. "Let the high Provincial Authorities," he goes on, "be instructed to burn all foreign churches, and lead on the people to exterminate the 'wicked brood.'" The memorialist gives seven reasons why they should go to war with the foreigners, as follows:—

- 1.—Foreigners can only fight with success in the summer. We can fight during any of the four seasons, so we have the weather on our side.
- 2.—They can only fight with success at sea. We can defend the land. The land therefore is an element on which we can rely.
- 3.—They excite the anger of the people. We satisfy the people's minds. We can reckon on the good will of the people.
- 4.—Besides, they live in an outside state. We live in the Central nation. Are we not a match for them in numbers?
- 5.—They believe in Jesus, we in Confucius and Mencius. These faiths differ as truth and falsehood.
- 6.—They have to find rations. We have our supply of provisions. This makes all the difference between strength and weakness.
- 7.—They come from a long way off, and suffer accordingly from many infirmities. We are safe at home, and so are not afflicted at all, and can therefore wait till they are exhausted.
- 8.—The absurdity and falseness of these reasons is too apparent to need pointing out. Unfortunately, however, the mass of the Chinese are not yet sufficiently enlightened to regard this memorial in the same light as we do, and it is easy to believe that its circulation over the country would be calculated to do an immense amount of harm. If this memorial had recently emanated from the Chancellor, there is reason to believe it has not, it seems to us it would be distinctly within the duty of the foreign representatives at Peking to demand the removal from office, and perhaps punishment, of this official. We do not believe the Chinese people as a mass hate the foreigners; or if they do it is chiefly the result of the teachings of the literati and officials. No doubt the object of these individuals in propounding such theories to the people is to preserve their position and influence; they see in the advent of the foreigner the introduction of a new order of things and the overthrow of all their pretensions to public favour, and they cling to existing beliefs, practices and institutions with a pertinacity that is truly wonderful. Instead of endeavouring to adapt themselves to the new modes of thought and practice, they persist in violently opposing themselves to change of any kind. But change will come, nevertheless, and future generations will not look back upon these men as patriots.

We some time ago noted that the P. & O. steamers for the North were despatched on Sundays too frequently to be pleasant; but although we ventured to suggest that some consideration should be shown to the mercantile community in this regard, the mails for Japan and the North are again circulated so that their departure will seriously interfere with the rest of our Sunday. We do not pretend to be acquainted with all the instructions under which the respective Agent of the Company in Hongkong is compelled to act in this matter; but when a steamer arrives from the South three days before her schedule time, people are apt to wonder why the upward mails need be hurried off so as to deprive those engaged in mercantile pursuits from their fair amount of rest on "the one day in seven." From representations made to us, it may be gathered pretty clearly that a strong feeling exists against all unnecessary work being done on Sunday; and it is but fair and reasonable to ask the Company's Resident Agent to consider the matter. Could not the Chamber of Commerce Committee do anything, by way of representation or remonstrance, to strengthen the hands of the local Agent with his superiors in London? Now that the hot weather has fairly set in, something ought to be done.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press says that the rumour to the effect that Li Hung Chang and other influential Chinese officials have determined on the erection of mills for the manufacture of cotton cloth on European principles either at Shanghai or Ningpo is worthy of the attention of British producers. It may not be correct, but it is unlikely that it has originated without some foundation. This is the first time, the Press believes, that such a project has been mooted by the natives, but the idea is not altogether new. Forgers in Shanghai have considered the propriety of starting cotton mills in that settlement, owing to the deterioration in the quality of the goods sent out from Manchester to China. The Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce at a meeting of that body held last year alluded to the great success which had attended the institution of large spinning and weaving establishments in India, and said that success suggested the possibility of adopting similar institutions in Shanghai. The Chinese officials have no doubt profited by the suggestion, and come to the conclusion that if cotton mills could be profitably established in the Model Settlement by Europeans, they might as easily be started by natives. Labour is abundant, cotton is cheap, machinery could easily be imported, and foreign instructors engaged; why should they not make the venture? If the rumour is true then the manufacturers of Lancashire will have only their own want of honesty and grasping cupidity to thank for a new and formidable rivalry.

—The Press also comments on the Chinese Customs' spy system in the Colony.

## THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* comments on the increased emigration to California.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* notices the contradiction of the report that emigration to California was prohibited.

The *Chinese Mail* comments on the Canton Viceroy's proclamation, defining the etiquette and costumes for the officials and the people on festive or funeral occasions.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German gunboat *Cyclops* has been away on a trial trip, and returned to port this afternoon.

The body of the Chinaman who was drowned yesterday afternoon, was found floating near the Canton steamer wharf.

We are informed that the S. S. *Oceanic*, from San Francisco with mails, &c., April 18th, will sail from Yokohama for Hongkong to-morrow at daylight.

The *Kinshan* broke down this morning, owing to the bursting of her steam-pipe. The passengers were transferred to the *Ichang*, the *Kinshan* returning to Hongkong.

The Portuguese transport *Africa* arrived in Macao Roads on the 4th inst., bringing 12 officers, 1 chaplain and 140 rank and file for the Macao garrison. The *Africa* will come to Hongkong on Monday next for the purpose of cleaning her bottom, and will return afterwards to Macao to convey to Lisbon the soldiers, whose time of service has expired; she will also take some convicts to Timor.

We understand that the vessels of the German squadron which have aided in enlivening our harbour for the last month or two, will shortly leave us for a time. They proceed,







## Portfolio.

## TO IMMORTAL MUSIC.

Nay, Muse, thou art young! Not long ago  
Thou hast but rounded thy perfect form,  
Thy virgin, sweet heart, was hardly warm,  
And little knew of passion or of woo.

Now, prescient darling of the world's old age—  
Born to its glories, wealth, its subtly,  
And sadness—thou canst sound the soundless  
Deeper than life of deepest thought can gauge.

Thy voice, well'd Seraph erring among men,  
Wakes strains in us immortal as thine own;  
O say thou wilt not vanish from our ken,  
Fly our dim earth as elder lights have flown,

And leave us dumb amidst the tinsel spheres,  
With nothing lasting to the end but tears!

—Emily Pfeiffer.

THE noblest prayer is when one prays  
Grown fully like that he kneels before  
—From the German.

There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinn-  
ed?

There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy head,  
The lovely world, and the over world alike,  
Ring with a song eternal, a happy note,  
"Thy Father loves thee."

—Jean Ingelow.

THE dial  
Receives many shades, and each points to  
the sun.  
The shadows are many, the sunlight in one.  
Life's sorrows still fluctuate: God's love  
does not.  
And His love is unchanged, when it changes  
our lot.

—Lord Lytton.

IN all our heat there wanteth not  
coldness.

WHERE there are no trials there are no  
consolations.

GOD will yet take account of the sel-  
fishness of wealth; and his quarrel has yet  
to be fought out. —Charles Kingsley.

GOD chooses that man should be tried,  
but let a man beware of tempting his neigh-  
bour.  
God knows how and how much, and  
where and when. Man is his brother's  
keeper, and must keep him according to his  
knowledge. —George MacDonald.

LITTLE as I know of Christ (and it is my  
sin and shame that I know so little), I  
would not exchange the learning of one  
hour's fellowship with Christ for all the  
learning of ten thousand universities during  
ten thousand ages, even though angels were  
to be my teachers. —John Brown.

LUTHER says well—If you would believe,  
you must crucify this question. Why?  
God would not have us so full of where-  
fores. And if you would believe, you must  
go blindfold into God's command.  
A brahmā subscribes to a blank when the  
Lord calls him out of his own country. —  
Bridge.

As the rays come from the sun and yet  
are not the sun, even so our love and pity,  
though they are not God, but merely a poor  
weak image and reflection of Him, yet from  
Him along they come. If there is mercy  
in our hearts, it comes from the fountain  
of mercy. If there is the light of love in  
us, it is a ray from the full sun of love. —  
Charles Kingsley.

LET patience have her perfect work and  
bring forth her celestial fruits. Trust God  
to weave in your little thread into the great  
web, though the pattern show it not yet.  
When God's people are able and willing  
thus to labour and wait, remember that  
one day is with the Lord as a thousand  
years, and a thousand years as one day, and  
the day shall broaden itself to a thou-  
sand years, and the thousand years shall  
show themselves as a perfect and finished  
day. —George MacDonald.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—The following  
passage is from a sermon preached by Bi-  
shop Heber to his parishioners a short time  
before his departure for India, in 1823:  
"Life bears us on like a stream of mighty  
rivers. Our boat glides down the narrow  
channels of the placid murmuring of the  
little brook and the winding of its grassy  
border. The trees shed their blossoms over  
our young heads; the flowers on the brink  
seem to offer themselves to our young  
hands. We are happy in hope, and we  
grasp eagerly at the beauties around us.  
But the stream hurries on, and still our  
hands are empty. Our course in youth  
and manhood is along a wider and deeper  
flood and amid objects more striking and  
magnificent. We are animated by the  
moving pictures of enjoyment and industry  
which pass before us; we are excited by  
some short lived disappointments. But  
our energy and our dependency are both in  
vain. The stream bears us on, and our  
joys and our griefs are alike left behind us.  
We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot  
anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but  
cannot be delayed. Whether rough or  
smooth, the river hastens toward its home,  
till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and  
the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel,  
and the lands lessen from our eyes and  
floods are lifted up around us, and the earth  
loses sight of us, and we take out last leave  
of earth and its inhabitants; and of our  
further voyage there is no witness but the  
infinite and Eternal."

PROPOSED FUGITIVE COOLIE OR-  
DINANCE.

In the House of Commons on the 20th  
March, Lord Stanley of Alderley rose to  
ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Af-  
fairs whether, in the instructions to be  
issued to naval officers respecting fugitive  
slaves, Her Majesty's Government would  
provide the same measure of protection for  
fugitive Coolies as fugitive slaves. Before  
raising the question he would observe that  
the Anti-Slavery Society and those who  
work with it are decidedly of opinion that  
there was no difference between the status  
of the Coolie and that of the slave, and they  
were going to make hay while the sun  
shone, and do their best, now that public  
attention had again awakened, to alleviate  
the hardships endured by Coolies. It was  
not, however, necessary for his argument  
that any of their lordships should accept  
that view. It was sufficient that it had  
been laid down by the leading journal that  
not only danger to life, but also the fear of  
a brutal flogging justified running away  
and a captain of one of Her Majesty's ships  
in protecting the fugitive for it is un-  
deniable that Coolies were flogged and sub-  
jected to ill-treatment. A Cuban corres-  
pondent of the *Aboriginal Protection*  
Society wrote as follows:

"On arriving at Havana the Chinese  
are treated exactly like the negroes. They  
are confined in large barracks and sold

individually or in lots by a mere endorse-  
ment of their contracts, and then taken to  
the sugar plantations. On the plantation  
the Chinese labourer is treated as a slave.  
His scanty wages—a fourth less than is earned  
by many of the negroes—hardly suffices  
to supply him with the necessities which,  
from the poverty of his own fare, he is  
compelled to buy. The frequency with  
which the Chinese commit assassination or  
suicide is the best proof of their desperate  
condition in Cuba. Formerly the Chinese  
man recovered his liberty of action on the  
expiration of his original period of service;  
but recent Ordinances imposed by Spain  
compel him to be always under a master or  
patron, or at once to leave the country,  
which, of course, for want of means he is  
unable to do. Thus the servitude of the  
Chinese practically becomes life long."

If that statement was not sufficient au-  
thority, he could cite some cases from his  
own Colonies, which have been judicially  
proved. There were two Hindu Coolies who  
died of flogging in Province Wellesley. There  
was a Coolie in Mauritius who was  
trampled to death, and whose case was  
described in a recent address of the Aborig-  
ene Protection Society to the Secretary  
of State for the Colonies.

We refer in the first place to the trial  
of a Frenchman named Tampier, for causing  
the death of an Indian labourer on the  
estate of M. E. de Chazal. The evidence  
unquestionably disclosed the most brutal  
violence on the part of the prisoner, and  
yet on the trial the jury only convicted him  
of a common assault, and at the same time  
strongly recommended him to mercy, while  
the columns of the local Press have since  
borne witness to the public sympathy which  
was felt, not for the victim, but for his  
murderous assailant."

These are established facts. Now suppose  
that one of Her Majesty's ships is at anchor  
in a Cuban port, and at night two men  
come off in a boat or swim to her—one was  
a negro slave born in Angola, the other  
was a Chinese Coolie kidnapped at Macao.  
Next day before noon an official came on  
board with a request from the authorities  
of the port for the delivery of the two  
fugitives. Well, what would the captain  
do with the Coolie if his instructions had  
not prepared him for this contingency?  
There was another possibility. There were  
sailors who quote Vattel to prove that a  
nation might disregard the comity of na-  
tions or what was due to other nations,  
in obedience to its own judgment of what  
its conscience prescribes to it. The French  
nation has set up the principle that there  
shall not be any "exploitation de l'homme  
par l'homme," and this was one of the  
principal cries of the Revolution of 1848.

It was very difficult to translate the phrase.  
The nearest translation he could suggest  
was, "No man shall make a profit out of  
another man to his disadvantage." The  
French or any other nation, acting on these  
principles, might in the ports of our  
Colonies rescue discontented Coolies just as  
we rescued fugitive slaves. The mere  
possibility of such a thing showed that we  
had also a vulnerable point if the comity of  
nations is to be made light of. The noble  
lord concluded by putting his question.

The Earl of Derby did not think it would  
be advisable to lay down any fresh in-  
structions bearing upon the particular case to  
which his noble friend had referred. In  
the first place, it was not desirable that any  
new instructions respecting fugitive slaves  
which the Government had already com-  
menced, and which he hoped would not be  
long delayed. In the next place, whereas it  
was certain that many cases of fugitive  
slaves coming on board Her Majesty's ships  
had occurred, he was not aware of any in-  
stance in which a fugitive Coolie had not pre-  
sented himself. Such a case might, perhaps,  
have occurred, but if it had he had been  
unable to find a record of it in any of the  
papers which he had felt it his duty to look  
through. He did not see the advantage of  
laying down a general rule which could not  
have any application; or, in other words,  
of providing against a contingency which  
never arose. (Hear, hear.) Having said  
that in answer to his noble friend's ques-  
tion, he would point out there was a very  
wide distinction—looking at the matters in  
their legal aspect—between the case of an  
escaped slave and that of an escaped  
Coolie. It might be true that in some  
places Coolies had suffered much and that  
in those places their condition did not  
practically differ much from that of slaves; but  
in the legal aspect there was this great dis-  
tinction—that where the Coolie had been  
treated as a slave that was done, not in  
accordance with the law of the land, but in  
violation of that law, while, on the other  
hand, the fugitive slave could be taken out  
of the operation of the law of the land  
from the country from which he was escaping.  
When anything arose in the case of the Coolie  
he had an appeal to the authorities of the  
country. If he happened to be a British  
subject it was competent to the captain of  
one of Her Majesty's ships to represent his  
case to the British authorities. If he were  
not, and was in a foreign country, giving  
his labour, what right would we have to  
interfere? If it was a simple question of  
humanity, that would be settled by a re-  
ference to the British Consul. The matter  
was one in which it was not desirable to  
lay down a general rule, and in which a  
general rule was in no way called for. (Hear,  
hear.)

## A MAN WITH A FUTURE.

The announcement that an American  
citizen has taken a contract to fortify China  
ought to be received with enthusiasm by  
our fellow-countrymen. To be sure, Mr.  
Wiard begins with a very modest sum. Six  
million dollars is not much for a man of his  
generous ideas of expenditure and with his  
facilities for getting away with money.  
But we must take it for granted that this  
trifling sum is only designed as a preli-  
minary appropriation. When the six mil-  
lions have been submitted for a while to  
the manipulation of the distinguished  
artillerist and gun-buster, the Chinese  
Government will, of course, come down  
handsomely. The cost line of the Celestial  
Empire, from the mouth of the Amoor  
to Hainan, is nearly four thousand miles.  
If Mr. Wiard's contract is to cover the  
defense of that water-front, it is plain that  
he has a large job on his hands. Then there  
are two of three navigable rivers which  
penetrate the Empire for more than two  
thousand miles in various directions. And  
as the Russian colonies are reported to be  
advancing upon China from the North and  
West, it is likely that the entire country  
may need Mr. Wiard's fortified line of cir-  
cumnavigation. The circuit of the Empire is  
2,500 miles, or about one-half the circum-  
ference of the globe, and the territory en-  
compassed within these limits is about one-  
sixth of the habitable regions of the earth,

or one-third of the continent of Asia. If a  
New-York or Washington Ring contractor  
can contemplate these figures, and Mr.  
Norman Wiard's good luck, without a  
path of envy, he must be more than human.  
As a nation we are proud of Wiard. Next  
to the refined and modest Butler, he is  
probably the most conspicuous example of  
that national characteristic which we call  
"cheek." Few men have such a capacity  
for blowing money into space as Wiard.  
During the late civil war he was provided  
with a range, guns, powder, and assistants,  
at a convenient place on Staten Island.  
Wiard has a passion for burning guns;  
and while the Armies of the Union were  
thundering away at Richmond and Vicks-  
burg, he relieved his overcharged feelings  
by exploding cannons on Staten Island. It  
was not a good day for him when he had  
not cracked a dozen pieces of artillery; and  
when the war was over, they forgot to tell  
Wiard that, and he went on firing away  
other people's money until he was dragged  
off by act of Congress. During an interval  
of rest, he invented a species of marine flying  
artillery. He built a flotilla of vessels which  
were modeled something like ferry-boats,  
carrying—or to carry—mounted field-pieces.  
These boats, which were designed to be  
case boats, had "aprons" or planks, like  
those used on river steamers and ferry-boats.  
Approaching a hostile shore, while the foe  
was presumably lulled into security by some  
artifice, the planks were to be run out, the  
artillery rushed ashore, and fire opened at  
once upon the sleeping enemy. On any ap-  
pearance of danger, the guns, which were  
to be drawn by horses, were to be trotted  
on board, and the flotilla was to steam  
away in triumph. This ingenious scheme  
would undoubtedly have been brilliantly  
successful, if it had not been for the med-  
dling of that marplot, Gen. B. F. Butler.  
This renowned warrior, going off on one  
of his destructive expeditions, happened to  
observe Wiard's flying artillery of the sea.  
It tickled his fancy, and he took it, as was  
his habit when he saw things which pleased  
him. Naturally, that was the last we  
heard of Wiard's horses, boats, and guns.  
By this time they have probably found  
their way to some Boston junk-shop, or  
like the Kentucky Quartermaster's four  
thousand horse-shoes, they may have been  
"destroyed by rats, mice, and other ver-  
min." Mr. Wiard's stockholders have to  
this day vainly petitioned the Government  
to pay for this property. Gen. Butler op-  
poses the claim on the ground that it is "a  
job."

We have said enough to indicate the  
thoroughly practical character of Mr. Wiard's  
genius. No one who is at all familiar with  
the works of this great man will be surprised  
at anything he may do or anything he may  
propose. In brief, his plan for the defense  
of China is a series of brick forts, three  
hundred feet high on the outside rim, and  
rising to five hundred feet in the centre.  
These works, we should say, are to be re-  
sembled in general appearance the celebrated  
Tower of Babel. The attempt of Mr. Wiard  
and his assistants to talk Chinese will supply  
the confusion of tongues needed to complete  
the historic parallel. From these towers,  
plunging shots will be fired upon the  
hostile ships beneath, as they accom-  
modatingly place themselves within the  
somewhat limited range of the guns in  
mid-air. As the forts must be twice as  
high as Bunker Hill Monument, or even  
higher than the Eiffel Tower, and the Chi-  
nese line is extensive, it is apparent that  
the six millions promised to Wiard will be  
useful only as a beginning—for experiments.  
say. The Staten Island gunnery was all  
"experiments," and it amused Mr. Wiard  
very much. The Chinese Government has  
had experiments with foreigners before  
now. The famous Lay-Osborn flotilla was  
one of these, and when Prince Kung, in  
high dudgeon at Admiral Osborn's refusal  
to sail his fleet except at Mr. Lay's orders,  
dismissed both these gentlemen and sold  
the ships for the benefit of whom it might  
concern, people only laughed at the whole  
affair. If Mr. Wiard's life is spared, he  
may yet be able to bankrupt the treasury  
of the Son of Heaven. What money he  
does not waste in giles of bricks and mortar,  
he can blow away at the cannon's mouth.  
Happily, no pent-up republic contracts his  
powers. His range is from the Yellow Sea  
to the Cloudy Mountains.—*New York  
Times.*

## LIGHTNING PRINTS.

Marks, remarkably tree-like, have some-  
times been found on the bodies of persons  
struck by lightning. M. M. Bossut and  
Leroy, in 1786, reported to the Académie  
des Sciences a case of this kind, and ac-  
counted for it by supposing that the light-  
ning in its passage through the body had  
forced the blood into the vessels of the  
skin, and thus all the ramifications of these  
vessels were visible on the surface. Arago  
adopted a similar explanation in regard to  
a case which occurred in France much more  
recently. Two persons standing near a  
poplar tree were struck by lightning, and  
on the breast of each were found marks  
closely resembling the branches of the  
poplar. More strictly belonging to the  
instance in which the lightning-mark  
resembled familiar objects is one that oc-  
curred in a Somersetshire village in 1812. One  
vexing in a meadow surrounded by woody  
hills was killed by lightning, and when the  
skins were taken from the animals a face  
simile of a portion of the surrounding scenery  
was visible on the inner skin. The other  
version is that, about twenty years ago, a  
farmer and his men were engaged in the fields  
when a violent storm of thunder and lightning  
came on, and three or four valuable rams,  
which had taken shelter under a tree, were  
killed; when the skins reached the fell-  
monger, on the inside of each was found  
depicted a very accurate representation of  
the tree under which the animals had sought  
refuge. Although differing in details, these  
two accounts probably relate to the same  
occurrence; the latter is, perhaps, more  
credible than the former, seeing that we  
can more readily believe an impression of a  
tree than of a landscape being thus  
produced. In 1846, at Graham's Town in  
South Africa, a flash of lightning struck  
the table of a powder-mill. The building  
contained a store of twelve tons of gunpow-  
der, in copper-bound barrels packed in a  
clutter about four feet from the wall. The  
lightning ran along the wall of the gable,  
beneath the floor, and out under the door-  
sill. The mark of the flash, zigzag in  
shape, and directed at an angle of about  
thirty degrees, was plainly visible on the  
whitewashed wall of the mill, resem-  
bling in color the stain produced by the  
explosion of a very light train of powder;  
and a small hole, or crack, was made in the  
wall where it entered. There was no tree-  
mark or mythical mark here; the mark  
produced was evidently the zigzag path of

the lightning itself. Signor Orioli brought  
before a scientific congress at Naples four  
narratives relating to lightning prints. In  
the first lightning struck the foremast of  
the brigantine *Santo Anton* in the Bay  
of Ambrice, a sailor sitting under the mast  
was struck dead, and his back was found  
marked with a lightning-shock, similar to  
one of the marks here. In the second,  
a sailor, in a bomb-vessel similar position,  
was struck by a lightning-flash on the left  
breast with an impression of 44; an almost  
exact representation of a number 44 that  
was at the extremity of one of the masts.  
In the third, a young man was found struck  
by lightning; he had on a girdle with some  
small gold coins in it, and images of these  
were imprinted on his skin in the order  
they occupied in the girdle. In the fourth,  
an Italian lady of Lunigiana was sitting near  
a window during a thunder-storm, and was  
struck, though in a way scarcely conscious  
to herself at the time; a flower which hap-  
pened to be in the path of the lightning  
was perfectly reproduced or reprinted on  
her leg, where it remained permanently.  
Among the thunder-storms described as  
the first strikers near the Atlantic, one, in  
1852, was rendered remarkable by a  
phenomenon. A poplar tree on a coffee  
plantation was struck by lightning, and on  
one of the large dry leaves was found  
imprinted an exact representation of some  
pine trees that stood three or four hundred  
yards distant. Whether this was really an  
"exact representation," or the product of  
an excited imagination not well controlled  
by accurate judgment, is just the point  
which we cannot determine; the markings  
on the leaf may have been only the natural  
zigzagging of the lightning. In 1833 a  
little girl was standing at a window near  
which stood a young maple tree; a flash of  
lightning struck either the girl or the tree,  
or both, and an image of the tree was found  
imprinted on her body. In another instance  
a boy climbed a tree to steal a bird's nest;  
a lightning flash struck the tree; the boy  
fell to the ground, and on his breast the  
image of the tree and nest on one of its  
branches, appeared very conspicuously.  
Scientific journals, as well as those of a  
popular character, contained a rich store of  
evidences more or less similar to the above.  
Dr. Franklin stated in 1786 that about  
twenty years previously a man who was  
standing opposite a tree that had just been  
struck by lightning (or as he called it, by a  
thunderbolt), found on his breast an exact  
representation of that tree. Mr. Peoy, who has  
treated this subject somewhat fully in the  
French scientific journals, mentions twenty  
bodies of men and animals. Of those,  
eight were impressions of trees or part of  
trees; one of a bird, and one of a cow;  
four of crosses; three of circles, or im-  
pressions of coins carried about the person;  
two of horse-shoes; one of a nail; one of a  
metal comb; one of a number or numeral;  
one of the words of a sentence; and one  
of the back of an arm-chair. Where metal  
is concerned, the production of images or  
fac-similes may result more immediately  
from this rush of electricity which con-  
stitutes the passage of lightning. Where-  
ever metal lies in the path, the flash takes  
that route in preference to one through  
wood, brick, or stone; but if the metal be  
discontinuous or interrupted, strange mar-  
kings are often produced, similar in shape  
to the piece of metal just traversed. Some  
may have been the case in the accident  
which befell a young man in Cuba in 1828;  
after a lightning-flash, he found on his  
neck an imprint of a horse-shoe, similar to  
one nailed up on a window of a house near  
him. If the ornaments were of brass or  
other metal, we might perhaps place in the  
same category the narrative (one of those  
given by Peoy) of a lady at her château of  
Benatoune in Lavender; she was seated  
in her salon, in November, 1880, when a  
storm came on; lightning appeared, and on  
the back of her dress was imprinted a fac-  
simile of some ornaments on the back of  
a chair against which she was leaning.  
There is every reason to believe lastly, that  
many of the markings are nothing more  
than results of the forked zigzag course of  
the lightning itself. Mr. Tomlinson in his  
interesting volume *The Thunderstorm*, has  
gone somewhat fully into this subject. He  
had had occasion to observe the manner  
which the disruptive discharge of electri-  
city, from an electrical machine, marks  
out its path over a badly conducting sur-  
face, such as glass, and was struck by the  
tree-like representation of a surface  
struck by the flash or spark on a small  
Leyden jar; and it is impossible to avoid  
seeing how strikingly the markings assume  
the form of a tree. The probability is  
pointed out that in cases where persons  
struck by lightning have had tree-like  
marks imprinted on their persons, they  
have been hastily considered to be real  
images of trees close at hand. It may,  
moreover, be observed that some persons,  
when struck by lightning, have received  
bruises; these may be put on a ramified  
appearance, "not only from the irregular  
mode in which electricity travels about in  
search of the line of least resistance, but  
also from the smaller vessels becoming con-  
gested, and consequently visible."—*Cham-  
bers's Journal.*

## THE CARLIST RETREAT.

The San Sebastian correspondent of the  
*Times* writes—  
"At an early hour yesterday I took my  
stand in the fort of Santa Barbara, some  
five miles to the south of San Sebastian,  
and whence a magnificent view of the  
country for miles around is obtained.  
Already the troops clustered on the parapets  
of the abandoned Carlist works. Immedi-  
ately below and running due north stretch-  
ed the valley of the Oria, with its steep,  
overhanging heights. Along its eastern  
margin are the small town of Laarte,  
Urbil, Zubiate, and Oria, the last close to  
the sea and resting on the flank of the  
Igueldo hills, which intervene between it  
and this capital. The entire intermediate  
space, of abruptly undulating country in-  
cluded between the San Marcos and San-  
tiagomendi line and San Sebastian, was  
dotted with Carlist forts and redoubts;  
some were hasty constructions; others,  
important forts of the most perfect con-  
struction and occupying dominating points.  
Many a telescope was directed by the  
Carlists of the fort in which I stood,  
seeking to divine whether these intermediate  
positions had also been abandoned, or whe-  
ther the advance of the San Sebastian  
column should be seconded by the guns  
of Santa Barbara. Every now and then a  
dark figure was to be made out crouching  
behind the parapets, and as often the  
Krupp field guns established in temporary  
batteries on the lower slopes of our citadel  
launched their projectiles against the  
enemy's parapets. At about eight in the  
morning an Alfonsoist column descended by

the slopes of Arratsain, and, without op-  
position, took possession of Urbil. Later on  
the same forces, advancing leisurely,  
entered successively the intermediate  
fieldworks, not a shot being fired during  
the operation. At midday the entire  
country between San Sebastian and Hernani  
was in the hands of the Liberals, with the  
sole exception of the little straggling town  
of Laarte, some 2000 yards from our guns;  
and even then it was evident that this town  
was to be abandoned. A long column of  
Carlists was to be seen slowly drawing off  
and climbing the steep slopes leading  
towards Tolosa and Andoain. The guns of  
Santa Barbara were plying unceasingly, send-  
ing shell with accurate aim into the midst  
of the retreating enemy, but without in the  
least precipitating the march of the latter,  
whose coolness drew many an enigma from  
their opponents. As the last files in  
the column were lost in the dense  
thickets along the mountain slopes, the  
troops occupying the recently abandoned  
Carlist fort of Aresategui commenced  
descending towards Laarte; but scarce had  
the first skirmishers reached the straggling  
houses at its outskirts when a hot fire from  
a thickets above the town showed that the  
place was not entirely abandoned. Some  
brick firing ensued, and towards evening  
the recall was sounded, and the Alfonsoists  
withdrew to the captured fort.

About the same time a powerful column  
was descried advancing along the crest of  
the Aya heights beyond the river Oria.  
It was a portion of Moriones' force, mov-  
ing southward from the lately-conquered  
heights on the borders of Biscay. As the  
sun was rapidly nearing the horizon, and  
movements are all but impossible except in  
broad daylight amid the rocky defiles of  
these mountains, this latter force, satisfied  
with occupying the dominant height which  
had been abandoned to it so easily, encamped  
for the night on the summit of the moun-  
tain of Aya, where the position could be  
distinctly made out from the long chain of  
twisting watch-towers. Thus, yesterday  
evening, with the exception of Laarte, the  
entire ground between the Oria and Urumea  
was in liberal hands. The occupation of  
Guastaria and the left bank of the Oria had,  
as I stated some time since, rendered the  
ground untenable; and the wonder was,  
not that the enemy had so easily abandoned it,  
but that they had continued to hold it  
so long. Yet the Carlists still held the  
works on Santiagomendi and San Marcos;  
and, until the full extent of the combined  
movements of this morning became known,  
there were many who believed that a  
desperate assault alone would win these  
heights for the Alfonsoists. Close to and  
immediately to the south of Hernani, the  
Carlist guerrillas mustered in force; and  
from the rocky height of Arizarte, some  
hundred yards distant from Santa Barbara,  
they fired unceasingly. The general opinion  
was that a determined stand would be made  
at the entrance to the Tolosa Valley, and,  
judging from analogy with the past incidents  
of the war, the supposition was not impro-  
bable. All night long the Carlists kept up  
an intermittent fire upon the defenders of  
Hernani, often at but 20 yards distance,  
and their cries of defiance and continuous  
bugle-calls kept the garrison on the alert  
till daybreak. Before the sun had risen,  
the dawn, or "prepare to march," was  
sounded, and by the morning's light we  
looked for the demonstrative enemy of the  
night. Every point of the celebrated line  
of investment round San Sebastian had  
been abandoned. The frowning parapets  
of San Marcos were deserted. Not even a  
sentinel could be seen in the Santiagomendi  
batteries, and Laarte was already occupied  
by the troops. Even the terrible mountain  
of Burnasa, the key to the Oria Valley,  
had been evacuated. The long-talked-of and  
long-prepared combined movement of the  
Right and Left Army Corps had been  
effected, and crowned with the most com-  
plete success. The loss of the Pena de  
Plata and Vera positions on the French  
frontier had deprived Carlist of its last  
channel of communication with the external  
world, and opened up the way along the  
Bidasoa for Martinez Campos's junction  
with the Western forces. The junction of  
Moriones' troops with those of Loma ar-  
riving by Guernica had sealed the Biscayan sea-  
coast; and the capture of Elnegua and  
Vergara by Quesada, coming from Durango,  
removed the last obstacle to an advance on  
Tolosa. At the same moment, too, the  
news of the capture of Estella by the forces  
of Primo de Rivera arrived most opportu-  
nely to stimulate the enthusiasm of the  
troops, the intelligence being conveyed to  
them in the general orders of yesterday.

Yesterday the King reviewed the corps  
of General Loma at Aresategui, and passed  
the night in the camp place. Yesterday  
evening the corps of Moriones, Quesada, and  
Loma were within some three hours' march  
of Tolosa, and that of Martinez Campos  
almost equally near the same point. This  
morning at daybreak the final movement  
commenced. The troops of Moriones oc-  
cupied the ridge of Monte Hernio, a huge  
elongated mountain mass running nearly  
due north and south, originating between  
the rivers Urola and Oria, not far from the  
town of Aya, and terminating in an abrupt  
slope immediately overhanging Tolosa, and  
by following its crest parallel to the Oria  
the objective point was at once reached.  
Quasada and Loma directed their march on  
the same point, all three moving on lines  
representing the radii of a circle having  
Tolosa for its centre. The Carlists had long  
previously been apparently convinced of  
the futility of trying to oppose this conver-  
ging march, and had taken precautions to  
secure their line of retreat into Upper  
Navarre. A fortnight ago they withdrew  
their guns from Arratsain and other points  
in this neighbourhood; and Carlist pri-  
ests, and others who have sought refuge  
since that for some days past one or two  
battalions only occupied the Tolosa line,  
and these more as a party of observation  
than with the intention of offering any  
resistance. As I have already stated, these  
few remaining Carlists, finding that the  
troops had commenced their final move-  
ment, decamped at daybreak, and the latter  
entered in triumph Tolosa and Andoain,  
Moriones reaching the latter town towards  
evening, and the King entering the former  
about the same time.

## A GOOD SPEECH.

Perhaps the best speech, in spirit and  
expression of all that have been uttered on  
the Southern side of the U. S. House of  
Representatives, was that of Hon. Wm. M.  
Robbins, of North Carolina, delivered in the  
House on the 25th of January, as follows:  
The subject under consideration being the  
Centennial Celebration of American Inde-  
pendence.

Mr. Robbins said:  
Mr. Chairman, in North Carolina there  
lives an old man who in 1801 had six sons

just grown up to manhood. At the first  
tap of the drum the six sons went to the  
front to fight, for the cause of the South.  
They did not stop to reason much about it.  
North Carolina called for them, and they  
went. Most of them were over here at the  
first battle of Bull Run, and from there to  
Appomattox, they followed that bloody and  
fiery track of war all the way by Chick-  
ahominy, Fredericksburgh, Antietam, Chan-  
cellorsville, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh,  
Wilderness, and Petersburg. There were  
not six when they got to Appomattox—there  
were but two. Four were sleeping in their  
bloody blankets; one at Antietam, another  
at Chancellorsville, another on the Chick-  
ahominy, and another on Kentucky. Two  
were at Appomattox, battle-seared, to see  
the flag go down for ever which they had  
followed with such unflinching devotion.  
One of these two survivors stands here and  
speaks to you now, and he says that he has  
seen enough of war, and wants peace. He  
wants reconciliation; he wants good feeling;  
he wants fraternity everywhere in this  
country. And that is the reason, Mr.  
Chairman, why I propose to vote for this  
bill, because I think its tendency is to  
produce that peace which we need.

Why have we not had it? At Appomattox,  
Mr. Chairman, when we were waiting to see  
whether old "Uncle Robert" was going to  
tell us to charge or to surrender and did not  
know which, I went into a little church that  
stood close by, and there lay a large Bible on  
the stand and I opened it. The words which  
fell first on my eyes were these, and they  
seemed prophetic: "Lo, the winter is past;  
the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear  
on the earth; the time of the singing of  
birds is come, and the voice of the turtle  
is heard in our land." I thought, Mr.  
Chairman, it was prophetic. I welcomed it  
as the harbinger of peace. Why is it not  
peace? Why have we not had peace? The  
soldiers fought the great question out with  
bayonets and muskets and cannon; but they  
have quit fighting. It is because a few  
restless political agitators still want to keep  
up the light, and their only weapons are  
sneer, jaw-bone. [Great laughter.] I have  
no capacity, Mr. Chairman, to participate  
in that kind of battle, and I am opposed to  
it as an unworthy afterpiece to a great drama.  
I want peace.

It is urged, Mr. Chairman, that we need  
to save this money—this million and a half  
dollars. We need economy; but we need  
also concord, confidence, good understanding  
in this country. O! if we had faith enough  
in one another, if there was faith in this  
country, in its different sections, and among  
all its people, the money would come forth  
from the coffers where it is now hoarded, the  
hard times would pass away, and general  
prosperity would return. The people who  
sent me here, it is true, sent me to help  
economy, but they sent me here also, or  
else I have misunderstood them, to promote  
peace and help bring about reconciliation and  
good understanding. There are thousands of  
millions of millions in material  
treasure surely cannot grudge one or two mil-  
lions to heal our mutual wounds.

I vote for this bill also, Mr. Chairman, as  
a North Carolinian. North Carolina has a  
large interest in those glories which are to  
be celebrated on the 4th of July next. Let it  
not be forgotten that she spoke first the  
word independence at Mecklenburgh. Let it  
not be forgotten that she shed the first blood  
for liberty at Alamance. Let it not be for-  
gotten that her sons, the mountain men,  
with the aid of a few gallant sons of Virginia  
and South Carolina, turned the tide of the  
Revolution toward final victory at King's  
Mountain. And we are coming to the Cen-  
tennial, Mr. Chairman, though we are poor;  
and some of us will come in tears, remem-  
bering the past. Yet we are coming, the  
sons of the men of King's Mountain, and of  
Guilford, and of Alamance, to shake hands  
with the men of Brandywine, and Bunker  
Hill, and Monmouth, and restore peace in  
this country.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that the  
soldiers could settle this thing if allowed to  
do so. Well, that will be a good time for  
them to settle it. I want to go there and  
shake by the hand the brave men I used to  
meet on the field. I admire them; I love  
them; I respect and I honor them. O, sir,  
with what reverence I stand always by the  
soldier's grave, whether he wore the "gray"  
or the "blue," because there sleeps a man  
who dared to die for his principles. [Great  
applause.]

Yes, Mr. Chairman, we are coming from  
the Cape Fear and the Albemarle, from the  
lowlands and the mountains. You will hear  
the bug-pipes of our Scotchmen and the  
bugles of our mountaineers swelling the blast  
of the national anthem. We hope to see  
such a greeting of the soldiers and patriots  
of the North and the South as will show to  
the whole Union that the flood-tide of sectional  
hatred has ebbed for ever, and that it  
remains no longer to do any freightage of  
unholy and unpatriotic ambition. And we  
want to show to the multitude of visitors  
from other nations how invincible we are  
when the heroes of the blue and the gray  
stand together in one common palanquin  
of amity and concord. There, my countrymen,  
let us renew our vows of fervent devotion to  
that common country which the righteous  
Arbiter of all things has decreed shall be  
for ever one and undivided; and, turning our  
backs upon all bitter memories of the past  
and leaving our gallant fallen comrades on  
both sides to repose in "trembling hope" on  
the bosom of their Father and their God,"  
let us go forward with courageous hearts and  
patriotic aspirations in that path which duty  
and destiny have marked out for us. [Much  
applause.]

MARK TWAIN says, "It is a blessed thing  
to live in a land of plenty, if you have plenty  
of land."

"BENJELLY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I  
feel it a duty I owe to you to express my  
gratitude for the great benefit I have re-  
ceived by taking 'North's Camomile Pills.'  
I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

Town Postage (Victoria) [Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.]

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 8, 12.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Auen, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

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PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Ornaments, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

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If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Noddy, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

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Brindisi (1 oz.) 18 None C.S. C.S.					
Southampton, 34 None 8 8 (2 oz.)					
Portugal, { 24 None 4 1					
Via Gibraltar, 24 None 4 1					
Brindisi (1 oz.) 18 None C.S. C.S.					
Southampton, 34 None 8 8 (2 oz.)					
Turkey, { 20 8 2 2 (2 oz.)					
British Office, 22 12 4 16					
Austrian Office, 22 12 4 16					
Greece (1 oz.) 12 None C.P. C.P.					
Gibraltar, 24 8 4 8					
Malta, 24 8 4 8					

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet. (Letters 1/2 oz.)

France & Algeria, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Spain, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Portugal, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Turkey, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Greece, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Malta, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Via Brindisi, 40 34

Via Southampton, 40 34

Letters, 16 16

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 16 16

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 34 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 16 16

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 46

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

Except to Brazil and British West Indies, 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, 64 58

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter. Unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise, goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags, entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or iris glass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, razors, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, Egypt, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way be held responsible for the loss of such packets. All inland colonial letters, and inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged, on delivery with a double rate of postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be

forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits. A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Cello.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of addressing letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered, through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce, Hongkong U.S. cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., &c., 8 8

Apia, Pago Pago, Samoa, American Samoa, &c., 8 8

Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, &c., &c., 8 8

Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c., 8 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c., 8 10

Belize, Georgetown, Guyana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c., 8 18

Brazil, 8 15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c., 8 23

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 2 4

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

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Apia, Pago Pago, Samoa, American Samoa, &amp



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally.

A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review.

*Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).*

*Triebner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China."

The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*.

The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace.

Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Yin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and and-obstinate in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. The English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
Chinese Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Altona	4 c	Muller	Ger. str.	1179	May 4	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Asia	4 k	Pateau	Fch. str.	883	May 5	Siemens & Co.		
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Brasmat Castle	4 k	Marshall	Brit. str.	1425	May 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Candia	4 k	Thomson	Brit. str.	1342	April 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Cavendish Castle	4 k	Craig	Brit. str.	1419	May 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
City of Peking	3 h	Murray	Amer. str.	5079	April 28	P. M. S. S. Co.	Hankow	
Cyprien	5 h	Wood	Brit. str.	1230	April 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	X'ham & S. F. deisco Mails	
Douglas	5 h	Burnie	Brit. str.	864	May 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Jeddah	5 c	Clark	Brit. str.	894	May 6	Go Cheong Hong		
Kjoberhav	6 k	Paulsen	Dan. str.	701	May 1	Yuen Fat Hong		
Leonor	5 h	Aranguirio	Span. str.	408	May 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Manila	
Lombardy	2 h	Gillson	Brit. str.	1726	May 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Mails
Malacca	4 k	Shellard	Brit. str.	1046	May 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Norden	4 c	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	May 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'aporo and Penang	10th inst.
Oxfordshire	4 h	Jones	Brit. str.	1228	May 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pawtuxet	4 k	Hyde	Amer. str.	280	June 4	Melchers & Co.		On Slip
Pernambuco	4 k	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	April 25	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	8th inst.
Rajasthanhar	4 k	Peake	Brit. str.	964	April 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	S'pore and Australia	8th inst.
Singapore	4 c	Lizarrza	Span. str.	174	May 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	8th inst.
Sorsogon	4 c	Mourier	Dan. str.	1677	May 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Thingvall	5 c	Rice	Brit. str.	2000	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Vasco de Gama	5 c	Watson	Brit. str.	1270	May 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Volga	5 c	Nomdedeu	Fch. str.	950	April 28	Messageries Maritimes		
Yesso	5 h	Punohard	Brit. str.	559	May 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Yotung	2 h		Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		Repairing

<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alden Besse	3 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu & S. F. Co.	
Alma	8 h	Lehmeyer	Ger. bk.	385	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Annie Fish	8 k	Hiffes	Amer. bk.	1496	April 28	Messageries Maritimes		
Beethoven	3 k	Haje	Ger. bk.	340	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Belted Will	1 k	Branthwaite	Brit. bk.	812	May 2	Order		
Brema	4 c	Timpe	Ger. bk.	380	May 2	Wielers & Co.		
British Crown	1 c	Andrew	Brit. bk.	448	April 27	Lammert, Atkinson & Co.		
Cap Horn	1 c	Green	Ger. bk.	401	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Caroline Bahn	1 h	Schmidt	Ger. bk.	673	April 24	Siemens & Co.		
Catherine Marden	8 h	Marden	Brit. sch.	287	April 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	8 c	Stephen	Amer. bk.	644	April 24	Captain		
Chang Hoon	2 h	Chang Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christmas A. P.	4 c	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Columbia	2 h	Salano	Brit. bk.	844	May 1	Russell & Co.		
Comet	6 h	Bray	Amer. bk.	1187	April 28	Tudor Company		
Commissary	8 h	Hunter	Brit. bk.	800	April 28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Corinne	8 h	Gorman	Brit. bk.	395	April 25	Wielers & Co.		
Dora	8 k	Zurarraga	Span. bk.	323	May 2	H. Kier		
F. H. Jensen	4 c	Rasmussen	Ger. bk.	275	May 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fano	4 k	Norby	Dan. bk.	397	April 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Feiga	8 c	Christiansen	Dan. bk.	318	April 23	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Flodden	4 c	Murdoch	Brit. bk.	377	May 8	Order		
Frantz	4 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.	Australia	Repairing
Gustav Adolph	8 c	Oehlmann	Ger. bk.	272	April 30	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hope	8 c	Boulton	Brit. bk.	454	April 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Iphigenia	4 c	Matzen	Ger. bk.	454	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Jertaloon	2 h	Bentley	Brit. sch.	287	May 1	Captain		
John Sverdrop	2 h	Petersen	Norw. bk.	182	April 6	Frazar & Co.	Bangkok	Repairing
Jonathan Chase	4 c	Curtis	Amer. bk.	693	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Jylland	4 c	Laub	Dan. bk.	387	April 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Kvik	3 c	Loranz	Norw. bk.	400	April 27	F. Degener		
Lizkie	4 k	Lockay	Brit. bk.	216	May 2	Broadbear, Anthony & Co.		
Lochiel	2 k	Ewen	Brit. sch.	216	May 3	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Chetco	
Louise Marie	3 k	Laine	Fch. bk.	553	May 2	Landstein & Co.		
Madagascar	8 h	Spaeson	Ger. bk.	289	May 3	Melchers & Co.		
Margarite	4 k	Owens	Brit. bk.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Marquis of Argyle	2 k	McKeon	Brit. bk.	600	April 10	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Mount Lebanon	6 h	Hall	Brit. bk.	580	April 20	Rozario & Co.		
Naworth Castle	8 h	Linklater	Brit. bk.	384	April 30	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Ocean Chief	8 c	Coat	Brit. bk.	386	April 24	F. M. S. S. Co.	Bangkok	
Otago	2 h	Snadden	Brit. bk.	436	April 26	Captain		
Pallas	8 c	Luaders	Ger. bk.	453	April 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Prince Arthur	8 c	Wells	Brit. bk.	286	April 25	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Rica Genova	8 c	Cummins	Brit. bk.	321	May 4	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Wanglam	
Scotia	8 c	Duncan	Brit. bk.	1596	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Shallmar	8 c	Cotter	Amer. bk.	1239	April 23	Order		
Swallow	8 c	Hoves	Brit. bk.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Sydenham	4 c	Christow	Ger. bk.	256	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Tartar	4 k	Kaemena	Brit. bk.	290	May 3	Order		
Yander	8 h	Parkhouse	Brit. bk.	800	May 30	Captain		
Weakly Pendleton	1 c	Blanchard	Amer. bk.	800	May 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
William Manson	8 k	King	Brit. bk.	366	May 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.		

<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Charter Oak	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	May 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York		
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk.	330	May 1	Eduard Schellhass & Co.			
Marie Heydorn II	Mithmann	Ger. bk.	286	May 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Tientsin		
Presto	Laidman	Brit. bk.	333	May 5	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin		
Vancouver	Shaw	Brit. str.	2923	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Victor	Sorensen	Norw. bk.	247	May 3	Eduard Schellhass & Co.			
<b>CANTON</b>								
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	May 4	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadus	6 c	German	corvette	1400	7	70	April 14	Kühne
Chento	7 c	Chinese	gunboat	431	7	120	May 5	Geo. Robertson
Egoria	7 c	British	steam sloop	727	4	100	April 25	W. F. Castle
Flamer	4 k	British	aux. naval hospital	452	4	100	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	4 k	British	gun vessel	452	4	100	.....	C. E. Buckle
Herttha	7 c	German	corvette	2200	18	400	.....	Knorr
Juno	7 c	Chinese	corvette	1452	6	400	April 15	J. A. Poland
Kearbargo	6 k	American	corvette	628	6	500	April 20	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6 k	British	gun vessel	2601	4	100	Mar. 15	C. B. Theobald
Mesane	8 k	British	military hospital	285	4	60	April 13	Capt. Becker
Mosquito	7 h	British	gunboat	464	2	.....	April 13	R. H. Paul
Thistle	8 h	British	gun vessel	3057	2	.....	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	8 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3057	2	260	.....	Commodore Farish
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	260	Mar. 25	H. C. D. Ryder
<b>At Canton</b>								
Palos		American	gunboat	806	8	288	April 18	W. R. Bridgeman
Xantio		American	gunboat	410	8	288	.....	R. S. McCook

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 28, 1876.

Chun Sheng	British steamboat for Shanghai
Chia	British steamboat
Shang	British gunboat
Lapitig	Chinese corvette
Yang Wob	Chinese corvette
Yesso	Chinese corvette

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

April 28, 1876.

<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>								
Aden	Chinese							
Agamemnon	British							
*China	German							
*Cyphrenes	British							
Fire Queen	American							
Fortress	British							
Fujiyama	American							
Fychoy	American							

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

April 28, 1876.

<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>								
Charley	British barque							
Ellen Brown	British barque							
Gastonia	Dutch schooner							
Hedwig	Swedish barque							
<b>RENTAL STEAMING VESSELS.</b>								
Charley	British barque							
Ellen Brown	British barque							
Gastonia	Dutch schooner							
Hedwig	Swedish barque							

\* Since last post, as arrived at Hongkong.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 6, 1876.

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Exchange.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 300

" Foochow, " 170 160